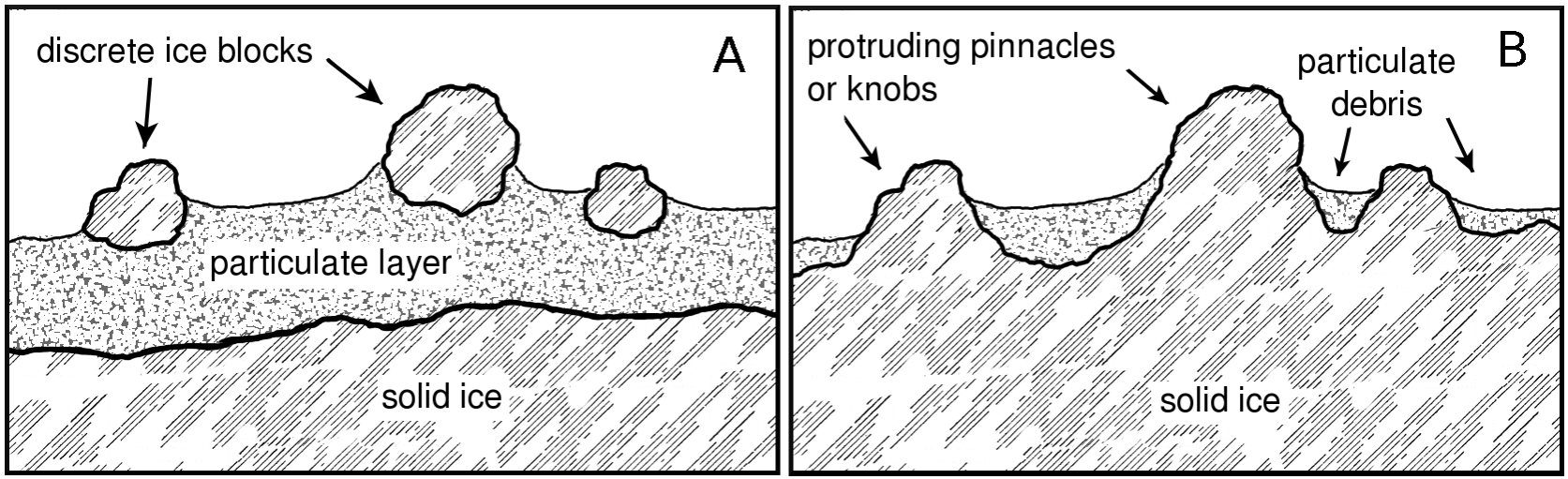

Figure S1: Cartoon depicting two different interpretations of ice-block features that would have the same topographic profile and appearance in Cassini images. (A) Discrete, freestanding blocks that are in loose contact with an underlying particulate layer, but not rooted to it. The diagram is not to scale, and the depth of the particulate layer would vary by region. For example, ice blocks resting upon a thick particulate deposit (as shown in the diagram) might be characteristic of ice blocks that have mass-wasted and become embedded in thick valley scree aprons. In contrast, freestanding ice blocks emplaced within the geologically youthful SPT could likely rest upon very thin particulate layers or even on solid-ice "bedrock." (B) Icy knobs or pinnacles that protrude directly from solid-ice bedrock. Particulate debris can accumulate at the bases of the protrusions, making them appear as freestanding ice blocks.